



## Walesa Summoned By Prosecutors; 3 Activists Charged

Reuters

WARSAW — An aide to Lech Walesa said Friday that Mr. Walesa has been summoned by prosecutors for questioning in connection with charges filed earlier in the day against three other leading activists that they were planning national strike.

The aide said that the public prosecutor in Gdansk had asked Mr. Walesa to see him Saturday "as a suspect" on the same charges brought against Adam Michnik, Bogdan Lis and Wladyslaw Frasyniuk, who have been detained.

The four, who were leaders of the Solidarity trade union before it was banned by the authorities, were attending a clandestine meeting Wednesday in Gdansk that was raided by the secret police, Mr. Walesa, who lives nearby, was allowed to go free. The other three men were among seven detained.

The official PAP news agency said that Mr. Michnik, Mr. Lis and Mr. Frasyniuk, who all were released from jail last year under a government amnesty program, were accused Friday of fomenting unrest and illegal protests.

The charges carry maximum prison sentences of three years, the Justice Ministry said.

The charges refer to Solidarity's call for a 15-minute nationwide strike on Feb. 28 against government food price increases that are planned for March.

The strike proposal came from the underground Solidarity Temporary Coordinating Commission, known by the initials TKK, and was the banned union's first call for industrial action in 18 months.

PAP made no mention of four other activists detained in Wednesday's raid: Janusz Palubicki, Mariusz Wilk, Jacek Merkl and Stanis-

law Henzlak. The authorities have 48 hours to either release or file charges against detained suspects and that time period expired Friday.

Mr. Michnik and Mr. Lis were under investigation previously because they attended a Jan. 21 meeting of the temporary council. The decision to call the strike was made at the meeting.

The Justice Ministry said that their amnesties could be revoked if they are convicted under the charges filed Friday, but only after all appeals procedures had been exhausted.

They are the first prisoners released under the amnesty program to be arrested on counts that could affect the clemency measure.

Mr. Michnik, who was released from prison in August, served two and a half years on charges of preparing to overthrow the system. Mr. Lis served six months and was freed in early December after the government dropped treason charges against him for lack of evidence.

Mr. Frasyniuk, the Wroclaw regional leader of Solidarity, served a two-month sentence last autumn for disturbing public order.

Mr. Michnik, a leading adviser to Solidarity, has been in and out of jail since the mid-1960s for his opposition to the government. He was a co-founder of the banned Workers Committee for Social Self-Defense, known as KOR.

The press agency said the three were guilty of repeated law-breaking.

It accused them of "an ostentatious disrespectful attitude to the requirements of the legal order" and said they tried persistently to "interfere with the processes of stabilizing public life in Poland."

## U.S. Legislators' Guides Are Beaten in Ethiopia

By Clifford D. May

*New York Times Service*

GONDAR, Ethiopia — Two Ethiopians who had escorted three American legislators on a tour of Jewish villages were attacked and beaten by men later identified as government authorities.

Senator Paul S. Sarbanes, Republican of Maryland, described the incident as "a clear message by a very repressive regime that did not appreciate our going to Gondar or visiting" the Ethiopian Jews.

Representative Gary Ackerman, Democrat of New York, said it was "reprehensible" that two Ethiopians would be "brutalized" while "accompanying a U.S. congressional delegation's humanitarian mission."

"It's very clear from what happened that this government rules by force and fear," said Senator Dennis DeConcini, Democrat of Arizona. "Our visit underscores the harsh reality of Ethiopia and the threatening situation" for Ethiopian Jews, many of whom have been seeking to migrate to Israel.

One of the Ethiopians was an employee of the U.S. Embassy, and the other was a guide for Ethiopia's Relief and Rehabilitation Commission. Neither is Jewish.

The relief commission guide was reported to have been beaten in Gondar.

The U.S. Embassy employee was said to have been forced into a car and taken to a spot near Wolleka, a village that the legislators had visited earlier in the day. There, he was said to have been attacked as well.

The assailants were subsequently identified as a major and four other officials of the Ministry of Public and National Security.

The two men, both of whom asked not to be named, said they were first insulted, abused and threatened. They said the security officials demanded, "Why are you helping these people?"

Both were said to have been punched and kicked repeatedly in the face and on the body by the five officials when they attempted to reply to the interrogation. Although bruised and cut, neither of the men appeared Thursday to be seriously injured.

It is estimated that there are now only about 7,000 Jews still in Ethiopia.

In Washington, the State Department said Friday that it was issuing a protest in the "strongest terms" to the Ethiopian government. The Associated Press reported.

"The United States is indignant about the brutality of the Ethiopian officials involved in this incident," said Edward Djerejian, a State Department spokesman.

## World Chess Championship In Moscow Is Ruled Ended

(Continued from Page 1)

tral Moscow to the Hotel Sport on the outskirts, a move that Mr. Karpov reportedly resented.

Games were postponed three times, and reports began to spread that Mr. Karpov was exhausted. Then, on Feb. 9, Mr. Karpov won the 48th game. Suddenly the score was 5-3. Then Mr. Campomanes arrived and two games were canceled as rumors whirled that the Soviet authorities were seeking a way to end the match.

As president of the world federation, Mr. Campomanes had virtual

ly unlimited authority over the match, and he insisted that he took the decision to annul the match.

He even claimed that he was unsure of what he would do until he stood at the podium. Unknown to him, the official Tass press agency was already reporting his decision.

The match, he said, "has been an unusual competition, which created unusual problems demanding special solutions." He said that his "very good friend," Mr. Karpov, had asked to continue, and that he was "certain" that Mr. Karpov was not happy with his decision.

He said 48 games was a good point to end the match because previous matches had been limited to 24 games, and 48 was twice 24.

It was then that Mr. Campomanes had been grilled by reporters on Mr. Karpov's condition that the champion himself walked into the auditorium. Slight at the best of times, he seemed even thinner and his eyes were rimmed with red.

"The reports of my death are exaggerated," he said. Then he said: "I believe we can and should continue."

Mr. Karpov had been sitting in the back of the large auditorium from the start of the news conference. Spectators began clamoring for him to speak, and he rose and strode to the podium.

"I want to ask the president, why this spectacle?" he said.

"It's Mr. President's profession to talk, mine is to play chess, so I don't want to compete on his ground," Mr. Karpov said. "I want to say what I think."

After it was over and Mr. Campomanes had reaffirmed his decision, Mr. Karpov again vented his outrage to reporters in the hallway outside.

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An Israeli military vehicle burns after it hit a mine near Sidon in southern Lebanon.

## Pro-Israeli Militia in Lebanon Is Said To Have Lost Almost Half Its Fighters

Reuters

*The Associated Press*

SIDON, Lebanon — About 800 men belonging to an Israeli-backed militia in southern Lebanon have deserted, surrendered or been captured in the past two weeks, security sources said Friday.

In the past few months, the sources said, the size of the force has been almost halved.

According to the sources, the militia, the South Lebanese Army, now has about 1,200 men, compared with 2,200 late last year.

General Ori Orr, the commander of Israeli troops in Lebanon, said earlier in the year that up to one-third of the militia's soldiers had left the force.

Last year, the Israelis expressed hope that the militia would act as a security force in southern Lebanon after it left.

Sources in Amal, the main Shiite Muslim group in the region, said that 100 members of the militia had surrendered or had been captured recently by Amal. The chief of Amal for Sidon, Khalil Hamdan, said they were undergoing "political re-education."

The South Lebanese Army evacuated Sidon on Tuesday and moved southward, just behind the

cameraman, Gary Fairman, who had taken of the Awali River bridge.

Mr. Grossman said the officer then "tried to wrest the equipment from the neck" of a sound man, Jonathan Callery.

"An Israeli soldier, in view of the captain, then placed an M-16 rifle to the head of the cameraman and when Miss Anderson told him to point the rifle to the sky, he fired it less than a foot away from her face and over the head of Mr. Fairman," Mr. Grossman said.

Mr. Grossman said that the soldiers had also seized a cassette from the crew Wednesday.

An Israeli military spokesman said the army was investigating the incident.

The president of CBS News, Edward M. Joyce, said in a telex to Mr. Peres and Defense Minister Yitzhak Rabin, that the behavior of the unit "damages the good name of your country and its relations with the United States."

In his letter, Mr. Grossman said:

"Such conduct by an Israeli Defense Force captain is outrageous and indefensible and he should be severely reprimanded."

But, a State Department official said this week, "The level of rhetoric at times far exceeds the level of artillery shells."

"Any attempt by the Chinese to invade Vietnam would prove 'very difficult,'" he said.

Analysis in Washington see no

evidence that China's attacks on Vietnamese border forces exceed those that occurred in the spring of last year. Nor is there any evidence that China has built up its border forces to the degree that would be required to launch a major invasion of Vietnam.

(UPI/WP)

■ Network Protest to Israel

*The Associated Press reported from New York:*

The presidents of NBC and CBS News have sent letters of protest to the Israeli government over reports that Israeli soldiers had fired a rifle less than a foot (30 centimeters) from the face of an NBC correspondent in southern Lebanon.

The NBC News president, Lawrence K. Grossman, said Thursday in a letter to Prime Minister Shimon Peres that on Wednesday, the soldiers confronted the NBC correspondent, Bonnie Anderson, and a captain demanded a videotape that

surprise in the report was Ecuador.

Last year's report said: "There is no evidence of significant coca or cannabis cultivation within the country." But in the last year, the new report said, Ecuadorian officials had found 2,500 to 7,500 acres (1,000 to 3,000 hectares) of coca bushes.

Some of the bushes are 12 feet (3.6 meters) tall, three times as tall as the average coca bush in other countries. Although the estimates are "extremely tentative," the report said, Ecuador could be producing as much as 15,000 tons of coca leaf annually. That would make it the world's third-largest producer. A more thorough assessment is expected soon, a State Department official said.

In Jamaica, the third-largest producer of coca leaf, came in for the harshest criticism. That country's failure to eradicate any coca plants, but has been told that the framework accord consists of numerous principles. They are said to include these points:

• A desire by Jordan and the PLO to work out an accord involving the return of the lands occupied by Israel in exchange for peace.

• Acceptance of previous UN resolutions on the Palestinian issue and Middle East diplomacy, but not a specific acceptance of Resolution 242 of 1967 and Resolution 338 of 1973.

• A call for an international conference to decide on Middle East issues, although at the moment Washington does not know how many governments Jordan and the PLO have in mind. The United States opposes any such conference that goes beyond the Middle East.

• Establishment of a delegation of Jordanians and Palestinians, although it is not clear now whether the PLO is insisting that the Palestinians be subject to PLO discipline or could be drawn from other Palestinian groups more acceptable to Israel.

• Insistence that the rights of self-determination of the Palestinians be accepted. In the jargon of the Middle East, this usually means acceptance of a Palestinian state, to be established in territory now occupied by Israel. This is opposed by the United States and Israel.

• Some kind of eventual "confederation" between this Palestinian state and Jordan. The United States favors an association between a Palestinian autonomous area on the West Bank and Jordan, but opposes setting up a Palestinian state first.

U.S. officials said they were aware of reports in the Arab press that purport to contain full texts of the Jordanian-PLO agreement, but they said that they have not been presented with such a text.

It is not expected that there will be any firm conclusions drawn until President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt visits Washington on March 11, the officials said.

A senior administration official said that Jordan and Egypt had asked the United States not to be quick to criticize the framework accord because it is only a preliminary set of agreements.

People who meet with him regularly find it characteristic of him to convey firmness in face-to-face encounters.

He made the statement in remarks to Greek reporters in Athens. In the remarks, which the government released Thursday, Mr. Papandreou called his four-day Soviet trip one of the most successful he had made since he came to power in 1981.

"Sometimes someone will say, 'Mr. President, we're not going to support you on some issue; we're going to go to the mat,' and sometimes he'll give a whimsical half-smile and nod, which is to say, 'Go ahead and try,'" Mr. Simpson said.

"Other times, like on a tax increase, he'll say, 'Keep talking, call it what you will, revenue enhancement or whatever, but it won't sell.' Over my dead body," Mr. Simpson said. "He really does lay it down."

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# INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

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## Justice by Rank in Navy?

The nasty specter of justice by rank has been raised in the case of the Navy vice admiral, Joseph Metcalf III, who led the invasion of Grenada in 1983. For bringing back Soviet guns as souvenirs, he was given only a letter of "caution." Meanwhile, lower-ranking Marines and soldiers were court-martialed, fined, imprisoned and drummed out of the service for what looks like the same offense.

The Navy responds by saying it was not the same offense: More than 300 Marines who also tried to bring home captured Soviet-made weapons were also not punished, but were, rather, given amnesty for turning the weapons in. Only four Marines, who ignored the amnesty offer and tried to smuggle and sell the captured arms, were charged, the Navy says.

This defense, however, ignores several considerations. The public is being asked to believe of Admiral Metcalf that he and his staff were unaware of the efforts being made by Marine officers under his command to retrieve captured weapons from their men; that none of them was aware of the military regulations controlling war trophies; and that, furthermore, none of them was aware of the law banning the importation of automatic weapons.

—THE WASHINGTON POST

## The Elections in Korea

A chilling police rush to "protect" a returning opposition figure brought the government of South Korea deservedly harsh condemnation just last weekend. On Tuesday, however, an election was held that produced a rather contrary reaction. The party of Kim Dae Jung, the returning exile, ran directly against the "military dictatorship" of Chun Doo Hwan and took 50 seats. The result is being read as a favorable comment on President Chun's loosening of the political process in the last year.

Did some of us perhaps give too much importance to the well-publicized drama of Kim Dae Jung's return? The image of him as an abused politician seems not to square with the reality of the leeway offered his party in the campaign and with its success at the polls. But there is a reasonable explanation for it.

President Chun has the police on tap. He wanted to demonstrate his control of the turf when Mr. Kim returned, and he did, in a heavy-handed way. It remains, however, that President Chun partly in response to American "quiet diplomacy" has been opening up the system somewhat: releasing prisoners, re-admitting banned people to academic and political life. President Chun fit Mr. Kim into this pattern, letting him back in time to resume a shadow political role and to give his party a home stretch boost — a kind of advertisement for President Chun too. There is no contradiction between the airport rough stuff and an electoral process giving the opposition wider

—THE WASHINGTON POST

## Laundering Dirty Money

Why should bank officers and employees be exempt from the duty to report possible evidence of crime? They claim that privilege, in effect, when they resist federal pressure to report suspiciously large cash deposits. Washington is right to keep up the pressure.

Congressional investigators and the president's Commission on Organized Crime are convinced that too many financial institutions took the other way when customers had it in bags or suitcases of small bills. Too often, the deposit is "street money" from illegal drug sales that needs to be laundered — made to appear legitimate by disguising its origin.

"We're not in the law-enforcement business," a Bank of Boston spokesman said defending its lack of interest in the origins of small bills shipped to Boston by Swiss banks in exchange for bricks of new \$100 bills.

Banks are not supposed to spy on their customers, but neither are they pledged to keep their suspicions to themselves. In fact, the Boston bank committed a crime. To help federal investigators pursue drug traders, the law requires reports of every cash transaction with foreign banks exceeding \$10,000. The Bank of

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

## Other Opinion

### Deception in the Kremlin

The attention given to President Chernenko's state of health might well be criticized as excessive. Certainly, as leader of a superpower, he deserves banner headlines if he did indeed suffer a stroke and was brought back to life. But why should such speculation be necessary? The answer is that learning the truth from Soviet sources is as difficult as finding pearls in oysters. The Kremlin has so much to hide

—The Times (London)

### FROM OUR FEB. 16 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

**1910: Martians Build a New Canal**  
NEW YORK — The London "Daily Mail" reports: "Professor Percival Lowell, the director of the Flagstaff Observatory, in Arizona, announced the completion of a new gigantic engineering enterprise by the people of Mars. He says the Martians have constructed a canal a thousand miles long. Professor Lowell succeeded in photographing the canal just after it had sprung into being. He says that water has been turned into it and between May and September vegetation appeared in a hitherto uninhabitable part of the 'great desert,' which spreads over the greater part of the planet's surface. Professor Lowell says that photographs of the new canal prove that it is artificial and that Mars is inhabited."

**1935: Republican Assails Relief Bill**  
WASHINGTON — The Republican onslaught against President F.D. Roosevelt's \$4,880,000,000 relief work bill was taken up by Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg, who referred to the measure in a fiery speech [on Feb. 15] as "a blank check for the biggest sum ever passed in a single transaction." The measure, passed by the House and now submitted to the Senate, gives the President blanket authority to spend the sum as he sees fit to take 3,500,000 persons off the dole and give them relief by providing employment on public works projects. Senator Vandenberg called the bill "the most amazing legislative proposal in the history of this or any other democracy." Its only merit, he shouted, "is a pious, puzzling hope."

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## Nakasone Ventures Out on a Limb in U.S. Trade Issues

By William Chapman

TOKYO — A few years ago, it was fashionable among U.S. trade negotiators to say that it really made no difference who was prime minister of Japan. A prisoner of the bureaucracy and his party's business interests, he could make no holes — even if he wanted to, in the brick wall erected against imports from abroad.

Contrast that view with the remark attributed to a senior U.S. official summing up the results of the Jan. 2 conference of President Ronald Reagan and Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone in Los Angeles: "When we've gotten commitments at this level from this man [Mr. Nakasone], they will be carried out."

The emperor official may merely have been applying some gloss to an otherwise dull luncheon encounter. Indeed, Japanese familiar with the Los Angeles meeting say no commitments were made, that Mr. Nakasone merely "heard" Mr. Reagan's latest pleas. Still, the change in American attitudes is striking.

It is disappointing and — within some parts of the Navy, it is reported — deteriorating grounds for the Reagan administration's optimism. After all, the year in which he took office Japan ran a trade surplus of about \$15 billion with the United States. Last year it

reached \$33 billion, and this year it could climb to \$50 billion. Market-opening measures have reduced some tariff rates, but not many on products profitable to U.S. industries.

Mr. Nakasone has shown he can manage his own government on some issues, given a half-free hand. The laborious task of rewriting certifications and standards has shown some quickening of pace in the last two years, although the record of actual business sales does not reflect it. Perhaps the most visible achievement was last spring's agreement to begin opening up Japanese financial markets.

The prime minister intervened in his own kind on boned chicken and plywood? The perception is emerging that Japanese protectionists are weary not just of the incessant American demands but of Mr. Nakasone's positive responses to them. A curious cycle has set in. The prime minister is popular with the public, and a large part of that popularity rests on his frequent appearances on the world stage with Mr. Reagan. He is unpopular with his party because those same performances result in yet more demands that offend the main constituents of the party.

As one Japanese economic official noted recently, powerful Diet members are asking each other, "Why should we suffer so much to make Mr. Nakasone look so good?"

Two decades of trade disputes, beginning with textiles and continuing on through autos, steel and color TV sets, have followed a pattern. Sound and fury are followed by smiles and agreements, which last until new embitterments arise. Cooler heads and Japanese concessions prevail, so far.

But the Nakasone era is a bit different. He, unlike his predecessors,

over tariffs on, of all things, boned chicken, which is important to Southeast Asians. The official word is already out that the U.S. plea for more wood imports is doomed to the shelf.

What can one make of a prime minister who cannot cut a deal with his own kind on boned chicken and plywood? The perception is emerging that Japanese protectionists are weary not just of the incessant American demands but of Mr. Nakasone's positive responses to them. A curious cycle has set in.

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The levers he has to use are somewhat the same as an American president's first. to make the greater concessions and to work more swiftly. in that case he had some latitude.

The Japanese financial community is itself divided on liberalization.

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## American Says He Saw Mengel as U.S. Prisoner

By Jay Mathews  
*Washington Post Service*

**LOS ANGELES** — A former U.S. soldier has said that he saw a man identified as Dr. Josef Mengel at an American prisoner-of-war camp in Germany in 1945, the first witness to suggest that the Nazi war criminal once was in U.S. hands.

Two U.S. senators who heard Thursday's account by Walter Kempthorne, a retired aerospace engineer, said they would insist that the U.S. government determine whether Dr. Mengel was in American custody and if so, how he could have escaped it.

Dr. Mengel, who would be 73 if alive, was a major in the Nazi SS and a physician at the Auschwitz-Birkenau camp, where as many as four million prisoners were gassed and cremated. Survivors have described his painful and sometimes crippling medical experiments on them.

Considered the most notorious Nazi war criminal still at large, Dr. Mengel is wanted in West Germany on murder charges and is thought to have been hiding in South America since the war.

"I think Mengel is alive," said Senator Alfonse M. D'Amato, Republican of New York. "I think the noose is tightening."

Mr. Kempthorne, 59, of Riverside, California, said he wrote to Rabbi Marvin Hier, dean of the Simon Wiesenthal Center for Holocaust Studies, after reading about the center's earlier disclosure that a U.S. intelligence officer thought Dr. Mengel had been briefly in U.S. custody in 1947. The Los Angeles-based center documents Nazi crimes and is named for a Nazi hunter.

An army spokesman, Lieutenant Colonel Craig MacNab, said that Mr. Kempthorne's report "is brand new information which we welcome." He said the army would work with the center and other officials to pursue it, but cited a large number of records that "all have to be gone through by hand."

The army recently has released other documents, one of which suggests Dr. Mengel once lived in Canada.

Mr. Kempthorne said that he was serving as a perimeter guard at an army Counter-Intelligence Corps post at Idar-Oberstein, 30 miles (49 kilometers) east of Trier in southwestern Germany, when he encountered the man identified as Dr. Mengel.

A friend who often traded favors with other soldiers invited Mr. Kempthorne to help deliver some liquor or cigarettes to a guard inside the post.

There, Mr. Kempthorne said he saw what appeared to be a German prisoner standing "at rigid attention." The man had a fixed look on his face," Mr. Kempthorne said. "He was breathing heavily and was red-faced."

In a letter to Rabbi Hier released Thursday, Mr. Kempthorne quoted his conversation with the man's two U.S. guards:

Mr. Kempthorne: "Geez, what are you guys trying to do to him? He's ready to fall over."

One of the guards: "We're getting him in shape to get hung. This here is Mengel. The bastard that sterilized 3,000 women at Auschwitz." Then, turning to the prisoner, the guard said, "C'mon, boy, you're good for another 100."

On his guard's command, the prisoner dropped to the ground to do more push-ups, but was too exhausted and was led away, Mr. Kempthorne said.

Rabbi Hier said that Mr. Kempthorne's general description of the man nearly matches that of Dr. Mengel, but the fact that the retired soldier does not remember the prisoner's face could make identification from old photographs difficult.

## Member of Soviet Politburo Will Visit U.S. Next Month

New York Times Service

**WASHINGTON** — The Soviet Union's Ukrainian leader, Vladimir V. Shcherbitsky, who is a member of the ruling Politburo, will visit the United States next month, it was announced here Thursday.

Mr. Shcherbitsky will be the highest-ranking Soviet official to visit Washington since Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko's trip in September and, before that, Leonid I. Brezhnev's visit in 1973. Mr. Brezhnev was then Communist Party general secretary.

Mr. Shcherbitsky will lead a delegation of the Supreme Soviet, the nominal national legislature.

State Department officials said that while he is in Washington, from March 4 to 7, he will be received by President Ronald Reagan and Secretary of State George P. Shultz.

The announcement of the visit was made by Representative Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., the speaker of the House. The Soviet group will be returning a visit made by a House delegation to the Soviet Union in 1983.

In addition to being a Politburo member and the Communist leader of the Ukraine, which is the second-ranking Soviet republic in importance, Mr. Shcherbitsky is a member of the Supreme Soviet's



**MAFIA UNDERGROUND** — Police inspecting one of several caves discovered in Palermo, Sicily, beneath the villa of Michele Greco, who police say is a top Mafia

leader. Police said the caves and a network of tunnels, some linked to the homes of Mafia leaders, were used for secret meetings and as hideouts by Mafia members.

## U.S. Pupils in Brussels Get Anti-Terrorism Advice

By Steven J. Dryden  
*Washington Post Service*

**BRUSSELS** — Efforts by Americans in Belgium to tighten security after a series of anti-NATO bombings have been extended to elementary school children, who are receiving instruction to protect them from terrorist attacks.

A psychologist employed by the U.S. Embassy has visited kindergartens and first and second grade classes at the International School of Brussels, where half the 1,100 students are American. An embassy security officer has met with parents to offer advice on safety.

The psychologist, Beth Huse, said she had encouraged the children to "play it safe with strangers." She said she did not use the word "terrorist" in her presentations, although some of the children were clearly aware of the worries of adults.

"When the school steps up security, they want to know why," she said.

The embassy security officer, Robert Franks, has met with parents at the Brussels American School. The 300 students at that school, which is run by the Defense Department, are American. In addition, it contains a NATO clinic and recreation facility used by military personnel.

Some of the women's husbands received special safety instruction after the Honeywell bombing, such as changing the routes they took to work, she said.

The American Chamber of Commerce of Belgium held an informal meeting of representatives from U.S. companies to discuss methods of improving security. Some obvious ideas, such as registering cars in company parking lots, were suggested, according to the Chamber of Commerce president, John

Egbers, but "otherwise, we feel kind of helpless."

The bombings have led to a large increase in requests for help from the embassy itself. Mr. Franks, the embassy security officer, said that in the past Americans had "found excuses" not to come to his presentations.

"Obviously now with the increase in action they are willing to listen," he said, adding that the embassy was being rather strapped

for cash.

Nevertheless, he said, he had told everyone to vary their routes to work and to be alert to surveillance by strangers.

Mr. Franks said that he was often asked at his presentations, "Am I target?" He said he could assure most people that they did not have to worry because they were not senior diplomats or business executives.

If house arrest is not lifted, he said, he still expects to have the meeting that he has requested with President Chun Doo Hwan, and that he now hoped the opposition would follow a moderate course to facilitate such a meeting.

He also said that he has asked the government to end his confinement, which keeps him from meeting with his former political allies.

"If house arrest is not lifted, I must take other measures to communicate with them," he said. He did not elaborate.

Mr. Kim's hand has been strengthened by the performance of the New Korea Democratic Party, which is dominated by his followers, in elections Tuesday for the

area of Seoul, and thereby became the largest opposition force.

Some Western diplomats in Seoul since his tumultuous

return a week ago, Kim Dae Jung, the dissident leader, has settled into a routine in his modest brick home in western Seoul — one of watching and waiting.

Police in khaki jackets stand guard outside the gate and along adjacent streets. They are there to make sure that Mr. Kim never comes out and that only foreign reporters and members of his immediate family go in.

Visitors pass a sign declaring the area off limits for reasons of "national security" and they must sign in at a special police booth.

Inside, Mr. Kim keeps abreast of politics through newspapers, television and telephones that the police are presumed to have tapped.

In an interview Friday, a week after he returned from two years of self-imposed exile in the United States, Mr. Kim said he had not decided on his next move. "I am watching the government's attitude," he said.

He said he still expects to have the meeting that he has requested with President Chun Doo Hwan, and that he now hoped the opposition would follow a moderate course to facilitate such a meeting.

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## ARTS / LEISURE

## Modern-Furniture Race Is On

*International Herald Tribune*

**L**ONDON — The race for 20th-century furniture is on and the Victoria and Albert Museum is running fast.

This is possibly because it made a late start. Until 1979, decorative art after 1900 was simply not considered. In the last six years, the London museum, probably the richest in the world in outstanding objets d'art from every culture, has been steadily building up a collection.

## SOUREN MELIKIAN

tion of furniture and furnishings covering Britain, Europe and the United States.

Britain does not come out particularly well despite the fanfare that surrounded the opening of the British Gallery in 1983. This is chiefly because the British contribution to the 20th-century decorative art is modest in the extreme. Few pieces in the British Gallery bear comparison with those from France, Germany, Austria or the United States and nearly all of those that do predate World War I. Much to its credit, the museum did manage to make one or two discoveries.

Few have heard of Jack Pritchard. He was a lonesome creator of the 1920s who experimented in a style that borrows its shapes and proportions from a distant past and handles them in the streamlined manner of industrial design.

In 1929, he produced a cabinet of Far Eastern starkness. It is a rectangular chest opening with two doors devoid of any ornament and rests on four tubular legs. The material, called plywood, is British invention which was first used in furniture by Pritchard. It consists of copper-faced plywood, used for the doors, and zinc-faced plywood which appears on the top. It has a smoothness and subdued sheen reminiscent of some Far Eastern lacquer.

Clive Wainwright, a museum researcher and a leading specialist in 19th- and 20th-century furniture, notes with regret that the prototype interested no one at the time. It remained with the designer, now 86, who recently approached the museum which was only too glad to accept the gift.

Such failures were not unusual between two world wars. The boldest and more sophisticated furniture designed in the early '30s by Denham MacLean fared no better. A desk with a rectangular top of macassar ebony and ingeniously pivoting drawers on one side is as good as anything done in continental Europe under the influence of the Bauhaus movement.

Yet, the public ignored it com-

pletely, and the prototype, once again, remained with the artist. It was he who approached the museum in 1979 "when the Department of Furniture and Woodwork started buying 20th-century pieces."

Where decorative art is concerned, modernity was restricted to fringe groups in Britain between the two world wars. This, as much as the international tradition of the institution, induced the Victoria and Albert Museum to give considerable attention to the great creations from Europe and the United States.

The museum made its first real coup in 1982 when it acquired a large group of Viennese furniture and other objects. These include some early 20th-century pieces that were not to be seen outside Austria.

A superb example is the bookshelves that form part of the furniture designed by Otto Wagner for the Postal Savings Bank.

The shelves of stained beech made for the director's office were thrown out in the late '40s when the office was being redecorated and rescued by a Viennese collector — the source of the museum's massive purchase in 1982.

Another rarity, more interesting for its historical significance than its aesthetic value, is the *Sitz-maschine* or "sitting device" which is in effect an armchair, designed in 1905 by Josef Hoffmann.

The next catch was a writing cabinet by Koloman Moser. The cabinet is a quintessential product of the Secession movement, which was at its height when it was designed in 1904. Professional sources estimate that the price paid by the museum was £58,000.

In 1982 this was a large figure for a piece of 20th-century furniture. It reportedly raised some questions in the minds of decision makers at the top of the institution. When a related piece done by Moser in 1902 was sold by Sotheby's at Monte Carlo in April 1982 for £1,650,000 francs — close to £150,000 at the time — a moment of quiet triumph there is money for the Rijksmuseum March 14 to June 9.

The experts do not know who the artist was. Labeled "The Master of the Print Room" or "The Master of the Housebook," he or she is believed responsible for about 120 prints and paintings dating from about 1470 to 1500.

Thought to have worked in Germany's Rhineland, the artist did not sign or initial the works that survive. They are recognized as being by the same person because of similarities in style, subject and technique, according to J. P. Filedt Kok, of the Rijksmuseum, who is organizing the exhibit.

Acquisitions are not so easy when it comes to American furniture because of distance. Few pieces are shipped to Europe. They have to be bought on the spot.

Jervis and Wainwright have had to use what rare traveling opportunities come their way since there is hardly any museum money for exploratory purposes.

Wainwright, whose wife, Jane, is a native of Baltimore, has better lines of communication than others.

When a Chicago dealer acquired a group of metal furniture designed in 1904 by Frank Lloyd Wright for the Larkin Building in Buffalo, New York, Wainwright was among the first to hear about it.

The Metropolitan Museum bought one armchair and the Victoria and Albert got another — which was acquired with a 1938 chair, also by Wright, for a price reported to be £11,500.

While the rarer pieces in the newly formed 20th-century furniture collection date back to the 1900-1930, a large part of the acquisitions concern the art of the '50s. A bureau bookcase designed by Gio Ponti and decorated by Piero Fortunati in 1950 was acquired last year. An American Windsor chair — a traditional model with spindles the back — made by George Nakashima around 1958 was found in the London trade not long ago.

All the European and American pieces of some consequence are due to be displayed in a so-called Continental Gallery. The museum is currently looking for funds to install it. When it does, the impact on the 20th-century market should be promptly felt. The new display will be tantamount to official recognition from the most important museum in decorative art in the world.

Because of the strong roles women were given in the prints, they have become a focus of study by women's groups in recent years.

Filedt Kok said: "The 'Master of the Print Room'" is also known as "Master of the Housebook" because pen drawings attributed to the artist are contained in a collection of drawings by several late-medieval artists, known to art historians as "The Housebook."

Those drawings are being lent to the exhibit from a "German prince-

ship."

In one of the works, an elderly woman is seen buying the love of a young man. In another, King Solomon is shown praying to a forbidden idol to gain the love of one of his concubines. In yet another, Delilah smilingly cuts off Samson's hair while he sleeps.

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Filedt Kok said:

"The 'Master of the Print Room'" is best seen here in "The Young Girl," "The Witch," "Self in Profile" and "The Baby." There are some exceptional oils and watercolors, rarely shown before and worth the whole show, as well as many fine drawings and prints.

His approach is above all painterly. Though for him truthfulness was imperative, he was quite aware, like Goya, that art has to be made up and is after all invention. Still he came as close as he could allow himself to the honest and ugliness of his reality, with gaunt outlines, slashing marks, broomstick-like swipes and biting color. He also shows sarcastic humor and joie de vivre.

This treatment and Dix's unadorned rough angular line, borrowed from the vigor of German folk art and naive peasant painting, is best seen here in "The Young Girl," "The Witch," "Self in Profile" and "The Baby." There are some exceptional oils and watercolors, rarely shown before and worth the whole show, as well as many fine drawings and prints.

Otto Dix, *Galleria Giulia*, Via Giulia 148, until March 2.

The paintings of Primarosa Cesari Sforza are sturdy and positive. They allude to landscape the way a child would like to but is never able to.

Fat, woolly mountains, houses

uddling between them as if against



"Solomon's Idolatry," by the unknown Dutch master.

## Rijksmuseum to Honor Early Drypoint Master

By Pamela Williams  
*The Associated Press*

**A**MSTERDAM — Art historians have gleaned much of what they know about upper-class life 500 years ago from the work of one artist, whose detailed depiction of the period will be exhibited at the Rijksmuseum March 14 to June 9.

"I think he worked in Germany," Filedt Kok said. "And I think too that he could have come from the Netherlands."

The artist's primary technique, drypoint, involves engraving images in metal and leaving a metal residue, or burr, that gives the lines of the image a velvety effect. Filedt Kok explained.

Only a limited number of drypoint impressions can be made before the burr wears away, account for their rarity.

The master was the only artist known to use the technique during the 15th century, and not until the time of Rembrandt in the 17th century did it surface again.

Man Ray photographed himself over a period of 50 years, striking poses as a Basque beret or with a starfish pinned to his turban. Caspar-Felix Nader, the pioneering French photographer, flexed his muscles in the regalia of an Indian chief. With modern lenses came distortions, polarization or montages to further change or conceal.

Working mostly in drypoint, the artist depicted hunting parties, romantic interludes and elegant social gatherings, as well as biblical allegories.

What makes the mystery master's works unusual is the way women are portrayed. The artist showed women dominating men by being coyly manipulative, a more complex view of relations between the sexes than was usually recorded in the art of the time.

"Early in the 16th century, there was a big movement on the part of women to gain power, which is made clear by the content of the prints," said Filedt Kok. He holds the title Keeper of Prints at the Rijksprentkabinet (National Print Room), which contains the largest collection of the master's work.

In one of the works, an elderly woman is seen buying the love of a young man. In another, King Solomon is shown praying to a forbidden idol to gain the love of one of his concubines. In yet another, Delilah smilingly cuts off Samson's hair while he sleeps.

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## The I's Have It in Lausanne

By Mavis Guinard  
*International Herald Tribune*

**H**UNDREDS of eyes are watching you at Lausanne's current exhibit of "Self-Portraits" at the Musée des Beaux Arts. From paintings and photographs, the eyes — tragic, sad, or trite, but rarely smiling — stare intently.

Erika Biller, the German-born curator, trained as an art historian via the University of Cologne, the Sorbonne, and a doctoral thesis in Basel, has long been fascinated by self-portraits: "It is not just an encounter with a painting but a direct encounter with the painter who is looking into the mirror and asking himself: 'Who am I? Where am I going?'

Biller has limited the show, which will go Stuttgart from here, to the self-portrait since the invention of photography in 1840. "I wanted to see how one had influenced the other." As vice-director of the Kunsthaus in Zurich, she presented "A Dialogue Between Painters and Photographers" in 1977.

Painters such as Eugène Delacroix and Edgar Degas, and later, Edward Munch, Pierre Bonnard and Egon Schiele readily reached for the camera. In the mid-20th century, Andy Warhol was ready to use a Polaroid as paint for a medium.

Both in the exhibit and the 512-page catalog, Biller has brought out common denominators in the artists' themes: working tools, role-playing, relationship with others and, above all, quizzical looks at themselves.

Camera in hand, Robert Capa snapped himself in battle dress and more recently, Marc Riboud caught his reflection in somebody else's sunglasses.

They cast themselves in many roles with disguises and props. The young Gustave Courbet envisioned himself as a traveler, as a wounded soldier and even took a last glance at himself at St. Pélagie, where he had been imprisoned for his activities in behalf of the Paris Commune of 1871.

Man Ray photographed himself over a period of 50 years, striking poses as a Basque beret or with a starfish pinned to his turban. Caspar-Felix Nader, the pioneering French photographer, flexed his muscles in the regalia of an Indian chief. With modern lenses came distortions, polarization or montages to further change or conceal.

Unfortunately Vincent van Gogh is not represented in this exhibition. In painting after painting during his last four years Van Gogh desperately tried to analyze himself. He wrote to his sister: "It is not easy to paint oneself." Both photographers and painters here seem to agree.

"L'Autoparade à l'âge de la Photographic," Lausanne, Musée Cantonal des Beaux Arts, Place de la Riponne 6, Lausanne, until March 24; Württembergischer Kunstmuseum, Schlossplatz, Stuttgart, April 11.



Self-portrait of Imogen Cunningham (about 1913).

keep a diary. In Seattle, Imogen Cunningham took her picture as a wide-eyed student in 1910 and continued to do so until she was 94, the eyes still questioning.

Some try to show the pain behind the eyes, as did Paul Gauguin, or Munch in "Sleepwalker." Among these, Frida Kahlo, the wife of Diego Rivera, tried again and again to express the suffering of her crippled body.

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In his early paintings, done in Paris, many in the style of fashionably Japanese prints, Bonnard admitted color in the flesh of a red garter, the yellow spokes of a wheel, a skater's swirling dress. In later ones, when Bonnard gave in to the light of Impressionism, he was still struggling to capture light through the use of ever stronger but always hazy colors.

In his diary, he noted the weather (fine, cloudy, windy), sketches of work in progress and cryptic observations on painting, like, "It's a choice, one can swim in chocolate or in blue azure." Finally, his last work, "L'Amandier en Fleur," was an explosion of white blossoms against a vivid blue sky.

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As he glanced into his bathroom mirror, the painter fixed the same remote, sad look behind owlish glasses that was caught by Henri Cartier-Bresson's photographs in 1945. Most of these show Bonnard in his studio or his home at Le Cannet. One focuses on a group of

postcards pinned above a cluttered shelf. Were they for instant inspiration? There are views of Cannes and reproductions from the Impressionists.

Bonnard, who began to paint at the height of Impressionism, acknowledged an evident debt to Pierre-Auguste Renoir, Degas, Claude Monet and the Fauves. He was long submersed for never veering from this influence, striving to capture light through the use of ever stronger but always hazy colors.

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## Statistics Index

AMEX stocks	P.10	Eurodollar reports	P.13
AMEX bond market	P.10	Funds rates	P.13
NYSE stocks	P. 8	Gold markets	P. 7
NYSE bonds	P. 8	Interest rates	P. 7
AMEX Options	P.10	Market summary	P. 8
Canadian stocks	P. 7	Market	P. 8
Current rates	P. 7	Cotton	P.12
Commodities	P.12	NYC stock	P.12
Dividends	P.13	Other markets	P.14

SATURDAY-SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 16-17, 1985

Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune

## BUSINESS/FINANCE

U.S. Stocks  
Report; Page 8

Page 7

ECONOMIC SCENE

## Reagan Interview Leaves The Tax Issue in Tatters

By LEONARD SILK

New York Times Service

**N**EW YORK — Is there or isn't there going to be a major overhaul of the federal tax system this year? And, if there is, what sort of overhaul will it be? President Ronald Reagan has thrown the tax issue into a state of utter confusion by saying, in an interview with The Wall Street Journal, that he had misgivings about increasing corporate taxes as part of his administration's tax proposal. In its State of the Union Message last week, he had just urged Congress to adopt his tax plan as "a historic reform of tax simplification for fairness and growth."

But in his interview, Mr. Reagan said he was unaware of the Treasury's proposal to increase corporate taxes. "I haven't even made an attempt to study that bill in detail that much to know that," he said. "I assume that would mean things that would be taken away from them that are present deductions. I would have to be convinced of the need to do that because I believe that one day we must recognize that only people pay taxes."

It is not easy to parse that statement, but it is reasonably clear that the president is still not convinced of the need to raise business taxes. His interview statement produced a great round of expressions of relief and joy from the business lobbyists in Washington. However, it raised doubts that any tax-simplification plan that did not shift taxes toward business could achieve broad enough support in Congress to be enacted this year.

Representative Jack Kemp, the Republican supply-side who is seen as a possible candidate to succeed Mr. Reagan as president, said that "if it looks like the White House has sold out to corporate America, they'll lose too many Democrats to make this thing viable."

It is possible that too much importance is being attached to the president's off-the-cuff response to an interview question. He has never been known as a "detail" man. But it is nevertheless remarkable that, having committed himself so heavily to a major effort at tax simplification this year, he does not appear to know what is in the administration's plan, worked out under the supervision of Donald T. Regan, who has now moved over from the Treasury Department to become the White House chief of staff.

**N**OR is this issue of the impact of the tax-revision bill on business a matter of mere detail. It has received heavy attention not only from the business lobbyists but already in Congress and in the press. It is a crucial element in the administration's tax proposal that would eliminate the huge distortions that now exist in the taxation of business income—which result in some profit-making companies paying no taxes at all or even enjoying a "negative income tax," that is, getting tax refunds from the government—while other companies pay taxes close to the top-bracket rate of 46 percent.

The Treasury proposal would still allow companies to make depreciation deductions, but only to the extent they would approximate the actual decline in the useful economic life of capital goods, rather than allowing the accelerated depreciation of the present law. The proposal would also eliminate the investment-tax credit. But it would lower the corporate tax rate to 33 percent from the present 46 percent, and it would also adjust depreciation allowances for inflation and permit corporations to

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 1)

## Currency Rates

Last interbank rates on Feb. 15, excluding fees.  
Official fungs for Amsterdam, Brussels, Frankfurt, Milan, Paris. New York rates on 4 P.M.

Dollars		Pounds		Swiss		F.F.		H.L.		G.D.		S.E.C.		Yen	
\$1.00	4.261	112.26	34.99*	1.00	1.00	2.26	1.00	12.705	12.705	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	12.705	12.705
1.00	1.250	3.245	1.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	1.00	20.108	20.108	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	20.108	20.108
1.00	3.345	2.465	1.00	1.47	1.47	1.47	1.00	22.15	22.15	1.47	1.47	1.47	1.47	22.15	22.15
1.00	1.1025	3.401	11.033	2.221	2.221	2.221	2.221	7.078	7.078	2.221	2.221	2.221	2.221	7.078	7.078
1.00	1.0285	2.3260	61.88	20.22	20.22	20.22	20.22	54.58	54.58	20.22	20.22	20.22	20.22	54.58	54.58
1.00	1.100	1.100	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	20.05	20.05	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	20.05	20.05
1.00	10.00	10.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
1.00	22.25	20.47	79.28	25.03	25.03	25.03	25.03	20.89	20.89	25.03	25.03	25.03	25.03	20.89	20.89
1.00	2.7905	3.0675	85.085	27.83	27.83	27.83	27.83	73.265	73.265	27.83	27.83	27.83	27.83	73.265	73.265
1.00	0.8480	0.8725	2.2226	0.8501	0.8501	0.8501	0.8501	2.1509	2.1509	0.8501	0.8501	0.8501	0.8501	2.1509	2.1509
1.00	0.94500	0.87480	3.15271	0.9500	0.9500	0.9500	0.9500	3.0713	3.0713	0.9500	0.9500	0.9500	0.9500	3.0713	3.0713

## Interest Rates

(a) Commercial loans (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound (c) Amounts needed to buy one dollar (d) Not available (e) 100 units of 1000 units (f) Not available (g) Not available (h) Not available (i) Not available (j) Not available (k) Not available (l) Not available (m) Not available (n) Not available (o) Not available (p) Not available (q) Not available (r) Not available (s) Not available (t) Not available (u) Not available (v) Not available (w) Not available (x) Not available (y) Not available (z) Not available

Sources: Banque du Bruxelles (Brussels); Banca Commerciale Italiana (Milan); Banque Nationale de Paris (Paris); IMF (SDR); Banque Arabe d'Investissement (Kuwait, Iraq, Iran, Libya). Other data from Reuters and AP.

4 P.M.

Official fungs for Amsterdam, Brussels, Frankfurt, Milan, Paris. New York rates on 4 P.M.

Dollars

Per



## BUSINESS ROUNDUP

**Warner Reports Losses For 4th Quarter, Year**By Kathryn Harris  
*Los Angeles Times Service*

**LOS ANGELES** — Warner Communications Inc. has reported a net loss of \$203.7 million for the fourth quarter of 1984 and a loss of \$586.1 million for all of 1984, blaming most of the red ink on Atari iterations that it sold last June to Jack Tramiel.

The losses compared with a \$6.86-million profit for the like period a year earlier and a loss of \$417 million for all of 1983.

Fourth-quarter revenue rose 7.2 percent to \$535.37 million from \$494 million. Revenue for the year rose 17.4 percent to \$2.02 billion from \$1.72 billion.

Warner said Thursday that it too \$225 million in fourth-quarter write-downs and reserves for discontinued operations, offset by income from continuing operations.

The company disclosed that it will no longer attach any balance-sheet value to the \$240 million in long-term notes that Mr. Tramiel issued to acquire the Atari micro-computer and video-game business, because of "significant differences" between Warner and Mr. Tramiel arising from the Atari and the recent softness in the one-computer market.

Mr. Tramiel's notes were initially carried at \$180 million on the Warner balance sheet last year. The company reduced the amount to \$150 million in the third quarter, and said Thursday that it had removed the sum altogether and intended to recognize any interest and principal payments from Atari Corp. as income.

Warner also disclosed that it had created a \$75-million reserve for

discontinued operations. Although it refused to specify which operations were involved, the Los Angeles Times learned that reserves were established for Warner's 41-percent stake in the Atari coin-operated video-game business, the Gadgets restaurant chain, the Eastern Mountain Sports retail chain, an office complex in San Jose, California, and Warner's 48-percent stake in the Pittsburgh Pirates baseball team.

A Warner vice president, Geoffrey W. Holmes, would confirm only reserves for Gadgets and the Atari coin-operated business.

Two of Warner's three remaining businesses posted strong gains for the fourth quarter and for the year.

The filmed entertainment unit, which includes the Warner Bros. studio, reported operating income of \$27.28 million, more than double the \$12.59 million a year earlier. For the year, the unit posted operating income of \$150.38 million, up from \$109.32 million in 1983.

The recorded music division reported operating income of \$32.22 million for the fourth quarter, up from \$24.75 million a year earlier. For the year, the division had operating income of \$89.6 million, up from \$60.72 million.

Fourth-quarter operating income for the publishing and distribution division declined to \$3.01 million, down from \$3.67 million a year earlier. For the year, the unit reported operating income of \$16 million, up from \$14.27 million.

Warner reported that its investments in cable TV and broadcasting showed some improvement, with fourth-quarter operating losses declining to \$5 million from \$19.45 million in 1983.

**Senate Unit To Investigate Boston Bank***United Press International*

BOSTON — A Senate subcommittee will investigate the Bank of Boston for failing to report more than \$1 billion in currency shipments to foreign banks and for doing business with two firms owned by a reputed underworld boss, it was reported Friday.

Senators William V. Roth, Republican of Delaware, and Warren Rudman, Republican of New Hampshire, told the Boston Globe that the Senate Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations will send investigators to Boston to look into the charges. The two ranking members of the panel said they plan to call bank executives to testify.

Mr. Rudman said the recent disclosures "raise very serious questions in my mind. It's hard to understand how a financial institution as large as the Bank of Boston could get into this kind of trouble," he told the Globe.

Meanwhile, Boston's mayor, Raymond Flynn, and the city's treasurer, George Russell, met with top bank officials Thursday night to discuss the charges. The bank holds \$45 million in city accounts.

Mr. Russell, speaking for Mr. Flynn, said after the meeting that the mayor had not yet decided whether to remove any city funds that are on deposit at the bank.

But he said, the mayor "told bank officials he would not tolerate any institution or individual who deliberately or inadvertently makes it easier for organized crime to do business in this city."

**Tax Issue Is Left in Tatters**

(Continued from Page 7)

deduct half of the dividend payments they make from their income.

Nevertheless, it would, while reducing the wide differences in the proportion of incomes companies pay in taxes, substantially raise the net taxes collected from the business sector. The Treasury proposal would, by 1990, raise corporate taxes by 37 percent, while reducing average individual income taxes by 5.5 percent. However, corporate taxes have been shrinking for some time as a share both of federal tax receipts and of gross national product. Corporate income taxes declined to 8.5 percent of total federal receipts in the fiscal year 1984 from

13.9 percent in 1976. And, as a share of GNP, corporate income taxes fell to 1.5 percent in 1984 from 2.4 percent in 1976.

If the president wishes to stick to his proposal for a "revenue-neutral" tax revision—one that would neither raise nor lower the net federal tax burden—it may be impossible for him to get the reductions in marginal tax rates for both individuals' and businesses that he seeks. The president has also committed himself to eliminating federal income taxes on those close to or below the poverty line.

The heat is on the administration to make clear the specifics of what kind of tax overhaul it does want.

**Kyocera Uses Japanese Techniques at U. S. Plant**

(Continued from Page 7)

Kyocera's U. S. division borrows another concept from its Japanese cousins, using an "ameoba" management set-up developed by Kyocera's founder and president, Kazuo Inamori, and similar to other decentralized management schemes. Each ameoba is a self-contained unit, setting goals for productivity, cost control, and the like.

"Managers think, 'I have to increase production, increase output, and reduce the cost,'" Mr. Ha-

segawa said. Rodney N. Lanthorne, the company's vice president for finance, said: "If you have every one of your profit centers or ameobas turning a profit, then you can't help but show a profit."

Kyocera has carved out 70 percent of the fastest-growing part of the technical ceramics market, the manufacture of wafer-like ceramic packages used to hold high-quality electronic chips. And it is taking huge portions of what may ultimately be a more lucrative market: the use of "structural" ceramics for such diverse products as scissors, artificial human joints and automobile engines.

While Kyocera's management style is quite Japanese, the compa-

**Grumman Will Restructure Its Aerospace Unit***The Associated Press*

BETHPAGE, New York — Grumman Corp. said it is breaking up its aerospace subsidiary into separate divisions, as part of a corporate restructuring plan aimed at cutting costs and more effectively competing for contracts.

John Bierwirth, the chairman, said Thursday that Grumman, a holding company with diversified manufacturing and service operations, will create seven divisions aimed at specific markets, each headed by a division president.

Mr. Bierwirth said Grumman, one of the Navy's prime aircraft contractors, is taking these and other steps to "reduce our costs so that we are more competitive in our increasingly tough business environment."

Mr. Bierwirth said George

Skurla, 63, former chairman and president of Grumman Aerospace, will succeed Joseph Gavin Jr. as president and chief operating officer of Grumman Corp.

Grumman Aerospace will continue to exist as a subsidiary until its present contracts are met, Michael Drake, a Grumman spokesman, said.

But as new contracts come in, they will be assigned to appropriate divisions that are being broken out from the subsidiary, he said.

Mr. Drake said there will be separate divisions to handle aircraft production; subcontracting work for other manufacturers; production of automated test equipment; work with the space shuttle; and revamping existing aircraft and bringing them up to date.

Two other divisions will handle

Grumman's manufacturing of aluminum canoes, fire trucks and other boats and vehicles, and to produce computer software and provide computer maintenance services.

**Ford's Tractor Proposal Assailed by Auto Workers**

*The Associated Press*

DETROIT — The United Auto Workers union has condemned Ford Motor Co.'s move to ship tractor business to Europe as a violation of its 1984 labor pact.

Ford announced Thursday that it would move a large portion of its U.S. tractor operations to England and Belgium, displacing 230 workers in Romeo, Michigan.

Grumman closed at \$28.75 on the New York Stock Exchange Thursday, down 37 cents.

**Citicorp Disputes Moody's Review***Reuters*

NEW YORK — Citicorp said Friday that it disagreed with a decision by Moody's Investors Service to place \$18.9 billion of its debt under review for a possible downgrading.

Moody's cited changes in Citicorp's capital structure, which have led to a decrease in the assets of the lead bank, Citibank NA, as a percentage of consolidated assets.

But Citicorp called the diversification a source of strength and stability. "This shift is a direct result of a strategic plan to diversify our funding sources, increase direct access to consumer funds, and regionalize our activities," it said.

**COMPANY NOTES**

Abitibi-Price Inc. said it will acquire CIP Daxion, a paper supplier and subsidiary of CIP Inc., on undisclosed terms. The acquisition is expected to become effective Feb. 28, it said.

Allied Products Corp. said it sold its Pheonl manufacturing division to employees of the unit. Terms were not disclosed.

American Information Technologies Inc., holding company for five former Bell units, said it has developed a new mechanism to allow customers to dial-up several new information services.

Brunswick Corp. said it is discussing the acquisition of ICO Inc. of Fort Worth, Texas, for about \$40.4 million. ICO, an oil-field service firm, had 1984 net income of \$2.9 million.

Colgate-Palmolive Co. has received clearance from the govern-

ment of Taiwan to form a 50-50 joint venture with a local partner to produce household products in Taiwan.

Continental Airlines said an administrative law judge has recommended that it be awarded the Houston-to-London route. Continental said it plans to begin the service on April 1.

Dee Corp. PLC said a government takeover panel has ruled that its bid for Booker McConnell PLC can only be increased from the present £328 million (\$357.5 million) in exceptional circumstances. The Dee statement did not indicate what exceptional circumstances might arise.

Dennison Manufacturing Co. said it made an investment in Geha-Werke GmbH, an office-supply manufacturer located in

Hannover. Terms were not disclosed.

Digital Equipment Corp. responding to speculation that it would end production of Rainbow personal computers, said it will announce significant improvements in the line next month.

Fujitsu Ltd. said it won a contract to supply more than 30 digital telephone-switching systems to China's Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications. Terms were not disclosed.

General Motors Corp. said it will spend \$112 million on a three-year modernization program for its Allison Gas Turbine Division.

Handy & Harman said it expects 1985 earnings and revenues to show a "meaningful increase" over 1984, barring a major economic slowdown. The company reported

1984 net of \$14.2 million on sales of \$619.5 million.

Hong Kong and China Gas Co. said it plans to raise about \$47 million Hong Kong dollars (\$44.5 million) through a one-for-four rights issue.

International Business Machines Corp. said it has fabricated an extremely small and fast 1 million-bit computer-memory chip. A spokesman said the company is trying to produce them quickly for use in IBM products.

Toyota Motor Corp. said it will raise capital spending to 250 billion yen (\$952.4 million) in 1985 from 205.6 billion a year earlier. Of the total, 105 billion will be spent on research and development, 59 billion on improvements and 40 billion on facilities and new factories.

**BNP opens a subsidiary in NORWAY**

**BANQUE NATIONALE DE PARIS**, the leading French bank which has held a representative office in Norway since 1976, has obtained the approval from the Norwegian authorities to open a bank in association with FORRENTNINGSBANKEN, fifth commercial bank in this country.

The capital of the BANQUE NATIONALE DE PARIS NORGE A/S, which registered office is in Oslo, will be 10 million Norwegian kroner, 75% of which will belong in BNP and 25% to FORRENTNINGSBANKEN.

**BANQUE NATIONALE DE PARIS NORGE A/S**  
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OSLO, NORWAY.  
General Manager: M. Paul-François GAUVIN.

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Students at EAP are recruited from all EEC member countries. They are required to pass national entrance examinations which are open to students who have successfully completed a minimum of two years' university study or equivalent education in their own country. Owing to the departure of the present holder of the post, applications are invited for the position of:

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The successful candidate, working in conjunction with the European Director of the School, will be responsible for organising and carrying out the EAP's promotion campaign as well as recruiting students from the seven EEC member countries other than France, Great Britain and West Germany. The person appointed will also be responsible for extending the system of grants already in existence and negotiating to obtain recognition of the EAP diploma in accordance with the national higher education qualifications in the above mentioned countries. This post is based in Paris.

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- graduates in Business Studies and have at least three years' experience in working in a company;
- bilingual in English and French; an adequate command of German and/or Spanish would be an advantage;
- able to communicate easily and have good organisational and negotiating abilities;
- capable of working autonomously and willing to travel extensively in Europe;
- preferably holders of an EEC passport.

Applications should be sent with a CV and photo to:  
**EAP** Monsieur Bruno LEBLANC - European Director  
EAP - Ecole Européenne des Affaires  
108, Bd Malesherbes 75017 PARIS - FRANCE

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# The Phillips Independent Directors Ask You to Vote “FOR” The Recapitalization

This statement has been prepared by the independent, outside directors of Phillips Petroleum Company, comprising over two-thirds of the members of the Phillips board.

We wish to express our unanimous judgment that the Recapitalization recommended by the board to the shareholders, to be voted on February 22nd, is clearly in the best interests of all the shareholders.

- As independent, outside directors, we are required to exercise our best business judgment in evaluating proposals to acquire Phillips. We have a unique position from which to do this. We are neither employees of the Company — nor dependent upon our directors' fees for our standard of living. Therefore, we have no particular bias in making a business judgment on what is the best way to maximize shareholder value for all Phillips shareholders.
- Our assessment of Phillips value is quite different from that being put forth by stock market traders. We believe that the prices at which these people are willing now to buy and sell Phillips shares are based upon short-term, quick-buck considerations.
- Our sole interest is in maximizing shareholder value for all Phillips shareholders.
- We reviewed and evaluated the Mesa proposal and the Icahn proposals announced on February 4, February 8 and February 12 and concluded that none of these proposals met that critical test.
- We do not believe that the Note Purchase Rights Plan that we have adopted is a “poison pill.” These “Fair Value” Rights guarantee that our shareholders are treated fairly and equally and cannot be forced to accept less than \$62 in cash for their shares.
- We have had and continue to have an open mind with respect to reviewing and evaluating any offers that would help maximize shareholder value for all Phillips shareholders. We have no reason to oppose, and are not opposed to, any fair offer which would accomplish this. To date, none has been forthcoming.

We believe Phillips is capable of great future financial performance for the shareholders and hence, in our judgment, represents values substantially in excess of current offers. The proposed recapitalization permits all shareholders to share in that future. At the same time, it provides enhanced present value for all shareholders. The recapitalization is an alternative to an ill-timed sale of the Company at this period of uncertainty in the oil business. We urge all shareholders to support the plan.

## The Outside Directors of Phillips Petroleum Company

*George B. Beitzel*

George B. Beitzel,  
Senior Vice President and Director of  
International Business Machines Corporation

*E. Douglas Kenna*

E. Douglas Kenna,  
Partner of G. L. Ohrstrom & Company

*W. Clarke Wescoe*

W. Clarke Wescoe,  
Chairman of the Board of Directors and  
Chief Executive Officer of Sterling Drug Inc.

*Michael N. Chetkovich*

Michael N. Chetkovich,  
Director of External Affairs, School of  
Business Administration, University of California;  
Formerly managing partner, Deloitte, Haskins and Sells

*Melvin R. Laird*

Melvin R. Laird,  
Senior Counselor for National and International  
Affairs for The Reader's Digest Association, Inc.;  
Former U.S. Congressman and Secretary of Defense

*Dolores D. Wharton*

Dolores D. Wharton,  
President of The Fund for Corporate Interns, Inc.

*James B. Edwards*

James B. Edwards,  
President of the Medical University of South Carolina;  
Former U.S. Secretary of Energy

*Carol C. Laise*

Carol C. Laise,  
Retired Director General of the U.S. Foreign  
Service in the State Department

*Francis M. Wheat*

Francis M. Wheat,  
Senior Partner in the law firm of Gibson,  
Dunn & Crutcher; Former Commissioner,  
U.S. Securities & Exchange Commission

*Robert F. Froehlke*

Robert F. Froehlke,  
Chairman of the Board of Directors of The Equitable  
Life Assurance Society of the United States

*David B. Meeker*

David B. Meeker,  
Retired Chairman of the Board of Directors of  
Hobart Corporation

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## Club Med Tries to Shed Its Bikini-and-Surf Image Chain, Long a Marketer of 'Uncivilized' Vacations, Bids for U.S. Family Trade

*New York Times Service*  
NEW YORK — The image of sunbathing vacationers frolicking on secluded beaches in exotic locales has become almost synonymous with Club Mediterranee's chairman, Gilbert Trigano.

"North America is a big part of our future," said Serge Trigano, the 39-year-old president and chief executive of Club Med Inc. and the son of Club Mediterranee's chairman, Gilbert Trigano.

"The number of North American visitors we have now is relatively small compared to the total for the rest of our operations," he said in an interview at the company's Manhattan headquarters on 57th Street, overlooking Central Park. "And, the United States also has the kind of financial backing we're looking for to fund our growth."

Always skillful at arranging financing — its resort in Haiti was financed, in part, by a bond offering — Club Med Inc. was taken public last fall to raise capital the company does not consider raising money for the expansion a problem.

It does recognize, however, that an obstacle to winning a broader base in North America may be its reputation as a mecca for singles.

Club Med insists that its swing-singles reputation is undeserved.

"We offer a concept: We have our own special philosophy, which is known — in the United States, as well as in southern California, Arizona, Florida and Hawaii.

## Mexican Tourism Drop Could Threaten Recovery

By Mark J. Kurlansky  
*International Herald Tribune*

MEXICO CITY — Growing evidence that Mexicans are being cast out of Mexico is casting a shadow on the country's tourism industry, which is considered vital to economic recovery and development.

Further, the cheap-peso boom has caused bargain-hunting Americans to flock to Mexico in 1983 is early over, and worried promoters are anxiously looking to Europe to replace their lost customers.

Preliminary figures for 1984 show there was a 49,000-vacation drop in the year before, to 4.7 million tourists.

The year was not all bad news, as tourist spending increased 30 percent, investment money is starting to come in again and new large-scale construction is about to begin for the first time since Mexico's financial crisis began at the end of 1982.

"We are getting to the point where we are living a more normal life," said an undersecretary of tourism, Guillermo A. Grin.

But the decline in the number of tourists is a setback for the government, whose projection of steadily increasing tourism was a part of the economic recovery program.

The increase in spending by tourists is largely a reflection of 1984 inflation, which, according to official figures, was 59.2 percent instead of a projected 40 percent.

Part of the return to normality is that Mexicans are once again starting to travel abroad, especially to the United States, where prices look good in spite of a high dollar-to-peso exchange rate; U.S. inflation has remained less than 4 percent during the past two years.

In 1984 there was an estimated 30-percent increase in the number of Mexicans traveling abroad. The Ministry of Tourism calculates that this year more than 2.5 million Mexicans will travel abroad and spend more than \$700 million (151.9 billion pesos).

This is troubling news for an industry that has become a high

as they have matured, as they've grown older and had children. We have gone through a gradual evolution, and what we need to do is not so much change our image as erase the misconceptions — to better explain what we are."

Jeffrey Balash, a managing director at Lehman Brothers, the investment house that helped take the company public, agrees that Club Med's image as a singles resort is erroneous. "The statistics show differently," he said, adding that more than half of the company's clientele is married.

Still, the mostly singles image may be hard to eliminate. "There are enough clubs that cater to families and couples," said Lauren Ritter of J.W.'s World Travel Consultants in Manhattan, "but some still have that swinging reputation."

The Club Med group offers all-inclusive, pre-paid vacation packages, usually in self-contained beach or mountain areas. Prices vary from resort to resort, and by season. A vacationer traveling from New York City to the Caribbean, for example, could expect to pay between \$799 and \$1,420 for a one-week stay, depending on destination and season.

There is one class of accommodations and a range of leisure activities. The atmosphere is intended to be informal: simply furnished rooms, communal meals and casual dress. There are no televisions sets or private telephones.

Indeed, in its marketing, the company stresses the "Club experience," as opposed to the appeal of particular vacation sites. This way, it hopes to persuade visitors to go to other villages if their first choice is filled.

The Club Med concept has evolved over the last 30 years. Club Mediterranee, the parent company, was founded in 1950 as a French nonprofit sports association. It was incorporated seven years later, and went public in 1963.

When Club Med Inc. went public last fall, it raised more than \$50 million. Following the offering, 75 percent of the company was still held by its parent, Club Med's stock, which is traded on the New York Stock Exchange, was offered at \$17 a share. It closed Thursday at \$19.875, up 37.5 cents.

Club Med's most recent results for the six months ended April 30, 1984, show that earnings rose 10.6 percent to \$125 million, or \$1.22 a share, from \$11.3 million, or \$1.10 a share, in the 1983 period. Sales for the six months rose 11.4 percent, to \$138 million, from \$123.8 million.

Club Med's debt negotiations with its bank lenders Thursday morning that while Brazil's foreign debts are about \$100 billion, had made substantial progress in building up a trade surplus, cutting subsidies and encouraging domestic savings, lack of progress on inflation and the money supply required him to seek another accord with Brazil.

Brazil's debt negotiator, José Carlos Madeira Serrano, said Thursday that a Brazilian team would fly to Washington next week to begin talks on a new pact. He said he felt Brazilian officials could satisfy IMF objections quickly.

Bankers said privately that the earlier the two sides could reach a long-term agreement was late April or May, and only if they resolved their differences next month.

Meanwhile, banks have renewed all lending agreements until May 31.

Unadjusted December orders were up 28.4 percent from a year earlier.

By Feb. 15

## IMF Halts Loans to Brazil, Calls for New Economic Plan

(Continued from Page 7)

Brazilian inflation, targeted at 50 percent in 1984, was 223 percent. In December, the money supply jumped 30 percent. In January alone inflation was more than 100 percent, an annual rate in excess of 100 percent.

The official said it was not surprising that the IMF took action now. "The outgoing government has lost some credibility" he said, and any IMF program will include the assent of the new government.

In December, the military government and the staff of the IMF agreed on a 1985 economic program.

The IMF director, Jacques de Larosiere, said in a four-page cable to Brazil's key bank leaders Thursday morning that while Brazil's foreign debts are about \$100 billion, had made substantial progress in building up a trade surplus,

cutting subsidies and encouraging domestic savings, lack of progress on inflation and the money supply required him to seek another accord with Brazil.

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By Feb. 15

## Company Earnings

Revenue and profits, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated

### Hong Kong

**H.K. China Gas Co.** 4th Quarter, Revenue: 1984 \$100.52, 1983 \$102.26, Per Share: 1984 4.110, 1983 4.112.

**Kidde** 4th Quarter, Revenue: 1984 \$90.09, 1983 \$82.59, Per Share: 1984 2.24, 1983 2.15.

**Japan** 4th Quarter, Revenue: 1984 \$17.23, 1983 \$16.92, Per Share: 1984 0.41, 1983 0.38.

**Colgate-Palmolive** 4th Quarter, Revenue: 1984 \$19.63, 1983 \$19.56, Per Share: 1984 1.100, 1983 1.071.

**South Africa** 4th Quarter, Revenue: 1984 \$17.23, 1983 \$17.23, Per Share: 1984 0.24, 1983 0.23.

**Darling & Hodson** 4th Quarter, Revenue: 1984 \$7.74, 1983 \$7.63, Per Share: 1984 0.20, 1983 0.19.

**United States** 4th Quarter, Revenue: 1984 \$19.63, 1983 \$19.56, Per Share: 1984 0.24, 1983 0.23.

**Asking Life Cos.** 4th Quarter, Revenue: 1984 \$10.00, 1983 \$10.00, Per Share: 1984 0.24, 1983 0.23.

**Goodrich (BIF)** 4th Quarter, Revenue: 1984 \$22.7, 1983 \$22.5, Per Share: 1984 0.40, 1983 0.39.

**U.S. Merchants** 4th Quarter, Revenue: 1984 \$22.7, 1983 \$22.5, Per Share: 1984 0.34, 1983 0.33.

**Hospital Cr Amer.** 4th Quarter, Revenue: 1984 \$16.43, 1983 \$16.43, Per Share: 1984 0.34, 1983 0.33.

**Dividends** 4th Quarter, Revenue: 1984 \$11.75, 1983 \$11.75, Per Share: 1984 0.24, 1983 0.23.

Feb. 15

**Cards** 4th Quarter, Revenue: 1984 \$10.00, 1983 \$10.00, Per Share: 1984 0.24, 1983 0.23.

**INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED** (Continued From Back Page)

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**TRANS K**



## SPORTS

Swiss Finish 1-2  
In Giant Slalom

The North Stars and Red Wings in a brawl that converged on Detroit's bench.

## Stars and Wings Tie, On and Off Ice

**DETROIT** — The Minnesota North Stars and Detroit Red Wings fought to a draw Thursday night. So did the coaches.

As the first period ended with Detroit leading 3-1, Minnesota's Willi Peltz and the Red Wings' Greg Smith, who had tangled earlier in the period, squared off again as the teams left the ice. Both benches emptied and the brawl spilled into the Detroit bench, where the Wings' Danny Gare and Minnesota's Dino Ciccarelli exchanged blows.

Enter Minnesota's coach, Glen

Sonnier. His target? Detroit's injured goalie, Greg Stefan, who wasn't even in uniform.

"You get a guy in street clothes standing behind the bench grab-

## NHL FOCUS

bing and punching our players, and if you think I'm going to watch that, you're crazy," said Sonnier, who leaped from his bench and tried to get Stefan after what he termed a "sucker punch" on Tom McCarthy. McCarthy reportedly had three facial cuts and a concus-

sion and was taken to a hospital for observation.

Sonnier was intercepted by Detroit Coach Nick Polano. The two grappled for five minutes.

"Nick was all right," Sonnier said with a smile. "He was saying, 'Glen, we're too old for this.'

Reference Ron Wicks, who handed

out six fighting penalties earlier in the period, issued two majors, to misconducts and six game misconducts and ejected Sonnier and Stefan. After things quieted down, the teams battled to a 5-5 tie, thanks to third-period goals 52 seconds apart by Minnesota's Brian Bellows and Stefan.

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benches emptied and the brawl spilled into the Detroit bench, where the Wings' Danny Gare and Minnesota's Dino Ciccarelli exchanged blows.

Enter Minnesota's coach, Glen

## SPORTS BRIEFS

## Navratilova and Evert to Break Tie

**DELRAY BEACH, Florida (UPI)** — Martina Navratilova and Chris Evert Lloyd are about to break the deadlock. The two stars of women's tennis, who are 31-31 in head-to-head matches, will meet Saturday in the final of the International Players tennis championship.

Evert, seeded second, rallied Thursday to beat unseeded Steffi Graf of West Germany, 6-4, 6-2. Evert trailed, 1-4, in the first set but won the next four games. Navratilova, the top seed, won her semifinal match in similar fashion, rallying to stop Carling Bassett of Canada, seeded 10th, 6-3, 6-3.

## Tied for Lead in San Diego Golf

**LA JOLLA, California (AP)** — Gary Hallberg, Howard Twitty, Tommy Valentine and Don Pooley led a barrage of sub-par rounds with under 64s Thursday and tied for the first-round lead at the San Diego open-golf tournament.

Two-thirds of the 155 players bettered par in the first round, and it appeared as though a two-round score of 140 or better — 4 under par — might be required to make the cut for the final two rounds. Bruce Lietzke, Steve Page, Loren Roberts, Gene Little and Vance Heather were tied one below 65.

—By Jim Mihalek, Associated Press

## SCOREBOARD

## Basketball

## IBA Standings

NORTH AMERICAN CONFERENCE									
	W	L	Pct.	G	W	L	Pct.	G	W
Arkansas	42	10	.800	—	Arkansas	40	.778	—	Arkansas
Philadelphia	42	10	.800	—	Philadelphia	38	.750	—	Philadelphia
Washington	38	25	.556	—	Washington	36	.500	—	Washington
New Jersey	38	25	.556	—	New Jersey	36	.500	—	New Jersey
New York	38	25	.556	—	New York	36	.500	—	New York
Central Division	36	17	.677	—	Central Division	34	.667	—	Central Division
St. Louis	31	20	.600	—	St. Louis	29	.583	—	St. Louis
Chicago	29	22	.545	—	Chicago	27	.520	—	Chicago
Minnesota	29	22	.545	—	Minnesota	27	.520	—	Minnesota
Cleveland	24	25	.480	—	Cleveland	22	.480	—	Cleveland
Dallas	14	35	.286	—	Dallas	14	.333	—	Dallas
Portland	14	35	.286	—	Portland	14	.333	—	Portland
Seattle	14	35	.286	—	Seattle	14	.333	—	Seattle

WESTERN CONFERENCE

	W	L	Pct.	G	W	L	Pct.	G	W
Seattle	32	20	.620	—	Seattle	30	.600	—	Seattle
Oakland	32	20	.620	—	Oakland	30	.600	—	Oakland
Los Angeles	32	20	.620	—	Los Angeles	30	.600	—	Los Angeles
San Antonio	32	20	.620	—	San Antonio	30	.600	—	San Antonio
Phoenix	32	20	.620	—	Phoenix	30	.600	—	Phoenix
Portland	27	25	.519	—	Portland	25	.500	—	Portland
Seattle	27	25	.519	—	Seattle	25	.500	—	Seattle
San Diego	14	35	.286	—	San Diego	14	.333	—	San Diego
Pacific Division	32	20	.620	—	Pacific Division	30	.600	—	Pacific Division
Denver	14	35	.286	—	Denver	14	.333	—	Denver
Houston	14	35	.286	—	Houston	14	.333	—	Houston
San Jose	14	35	.286	—	San Jose	14	.333	—	San Jose
Phoenix	14	35	.286	—	Phoenix	14	.333	—	Phoenix
Seattle	14	35	.286	—	Seattle	14	.333	—	Seattle

THURSDAY'S RESULTS

	W	L	Pct.	G	W	L	Pct.	G	W	
Seattle	31	24	.547	—	Seattle	31	24	.547	—	Seattle
Phoenix	29	26	.520	—	Phoenix	29	26	.520	—	Phoenix
Minnesota	29	26	.520	—	Minnesota	29	26	.520	—	Minnesota
San Antonio	29	26	.520	—	San Antonio	29	26	.520	—	San Antonio
Phoenix	29	26	.520	—	Phoenix	29	26	.520	—	Phoenix
Seattle	29	26	.520	—	Seattle	29	26	.520	—	Seattle
Portland	24	31	.444	—	Portland	24	31	.444	—	Portland
Seattle	24	31	.444	—	Seattle	24	31	.444	—	Seattle
Phoenix	24	31	.444	—	Phoenix	24	31	.444	—	Phoenix
Seattle	24	31	.444	—	Seattle	24	31	.444	—	Seattle
Portland	24	31	.444	—	Portland	24	31	.444	—	Portland
Seattle	24	31	.444	—	Seattle	24	31	.444	—	Seattle
Phoenix	24	31	.444	—	Phoenix	24	31	.444	—	Phoenix
Seattle	24	31	.444	—	Seattle	24	31	.444	—	Seattle
Portland	24	31	.444	—	Portland	24	31	.444	—	Portland
Seattle	24	31	.444	—	Seattle	24	31	.444	—	Seattle
Phoenix	24	31	.444	—	Phoenix	24	31	.444	—	Phoenix
Seattle	24	31	.444	—	Seattle	24	31	.444	—	Seattle
Portland	24	31	.444	—	Portland	24	31	.444	—	Portland
Seattle	24	31	.444	—	Seattle	24	31	.444	—	Seattle
Phoenix	24	31	.444	—	Phoenix	24	31	.444	—	Phoenix
Seattle	24	31	.444	—	Seattle	24	31	.444	—	Seattle
Portland	24	31	.444	—	Portland	24	31	.444	—	Portland
Seattle	24	31	.444	—	Seattle	24	31	.444	—	Seattle
Phoenix	24	31	.444	—	Phoenix	24	31	.444	—	Phoenix
Seattle	24	31	.444	—	Seattle	24	31	.444	—	Seattle
Portland	24	31	.444	—	Portland	24	31	.444	—	Portland
Seattle	24	31	.444	—	Seattle	24	31	.444	—	Seattle
Phoenix	24	31	.444	—	Phoenix	24	31	.444	—	Phoenix
Seattle	24	31	.444	—	Seattle	24	31	.444	—	Seattle
Portland	24	31	.444	—	Portland	24	31	.444	—	Portland
Seattle	24	31	.444	—	Seattle	24	31	.444	—	Seattle
Phoenix	24	31	.444	—	Phoenix	24	31	.444	—	Phoenix
Seattle	24	31	.444	—	Seattle	24	31	.444	—	Seattle
Portland	24	31	.444	—	Portland</td					

## ART BUCHWALD

## Fees Along the Potomac

WASHINGTON — "Hear ye, hear ye. In the case of the American taxpayers vs. Ed Meese's lawyers, the court is now in session."

"Proceed."

"Your honor, as counsel for the American taxpayers I hold in my hand a bill for legal services for \$721,000. We believe this is too high a price to pay to make sure the next attorney general of the United States is not a crook."

"Objection."

"Sustained. Counsel will stick with the facts," said Mr. Meese's attorneys charged my clients \$250 an hour to defend him against charges of conflict of interest in helping get government jobs for individuals who loaned him money. We feel these fees are totally out of line with President Reagan's vow to cut spending in the government."

"Objection, your honor. President Reagan's political promises have nothing to do with my client's legal fees."

"Sustained. Counsel will refrain from mentioning Mr. Reagan unless it has something to do with the case."

## Presley Museum Planned in Tokyo

The Associated Press

TOKYO — A museum featuring Elvis Presley memorabilia will open in Tokyo this fall. American music and movie producer Jerry Weintraub said Thursday.

Weintraub said he and two Japanese partners will open the museum and that it will feature Presley trophies, records and costumes from a collection by Tom Parker, Presley's longtime manager.

Presley died of a heart attack at the age of 42, on Aug. 16, 1977. Weintraub said chose Tokyo because of the many Elvis Presley fans in the Japanese capital, although the singer never performed in Japan.



Buchwald

"There isn't a lawyer in America worth \$250 an hour, your honor."

"Objection, your honor. Counsel has no right to decide what lawyers are worth."

"Let's see where he's going with his argument."

"The Justice Department policy — a policy I hope Mr. Meese will continue — has a ceiling of \$75 an hour on what a private lawyer can charge in a government case. Why didn't it apply in this case?"

"Your honor, the Ethics in Government Act, under which Mr. Meese was investigated, places no restrictions on hourly rates. If a self-respecting lawyer in Washington charged less than \$250 an hour he would become the laughingstock of the capital."

"It is so noted. Counsel for the taxpayers will continue."

"Thank you, sir. American taxpayers resent the fact that Mr. Meese's attorneys are socking it to them. I wonder if learned counsel would submit a \$721,000 bill if they knew Mr. Meese was paying it out of his own pocket."

"Objection. That is a theoretical question."

"Sustained."

"Your honor, counsel for Mr. Meese has charged my clients \$250 an hour for conversations with the press over a period of five and one-half months. Why should tax-payer pay for attorneys' meetings with reporters?"

"I can answer that, your honor. Mr. Meese was being tried in the press as well as investigated by the special prosecutor. It was necessary to insure accurate reporting of allegations against him, or else Meese would take over the Justice Department under a dark cloud. It's in the taxpayers' interest to have a U.S. attorney general who is squeaky clean."

"Your honor, just because Mr. Meese was cleared of criminal charges against him doesn't necessarily make him qualified to be attorney general. What about his bad judgment?"

"Objection. Mr. Meese's bad judgment has nothing to do with our legal bill."

"Your honor, I say it does. If Mr. Meese didn't show such extraordinarily bad judgment in the first place, the taxpayer would not be stuck for \$721,000."

By Samuel G. Freedman  
New York Times Service

**S**AUSALITO, California — "Even now, after hundred years, his name alone will start an argument," Evan S. Connell writes of George Armstrong Custer in his book "Son of the Morning Star."

"More significant men of his time can be discussed without passion because they are inextricably woven into a tapestry of the past, but this hotspur refuses to die. He stands forever on that dusty Montana slope."

Custer stands forever between the covers of countless books as well, from the dime fiction of the 1880s to scholarly tomes today. This makes it more surprising that Connell's contribution to Little Bighorn literature has become a best-seller and a critical success.

There is also a story of personal vindication behind "Son of the Morning Star." The book that has sold 86,000 copies, that has been purchased for paperback by Harper & Row for \$20,000, that has been named one of 1984's five best volumes of nonfiction by the National Book Critics Circle was turned down by several major New York publishers.

It was eventually bought by North Point Press, a Berkeley, California, publishing house that has 10 employees and makes a point of noting that its books are printed on acid-free paper.

Connell, a soft-spoken man with skin as leathery as the flight jackets he favors, has suddenly achieved a vogue. From 1957 until "Son of the Morning Star" he wrote 13 books of poetry, fiction and nonfiction, often getting admiring reviews but rarely making much money. He sometimes supported himself by reading meters, delivering Christmas packages, distributing handbills and taking resumes at an unemployment office.

"As far as this project goes, a few years ago I was sitting in a saloon wondering what to write next. I didn't have any ideas for a novel, and for years whenever I couldn't manufacture something successful, I simply worked on a subject that interested me. And the Old West came to mind."

Connell originally envisioned a book of essays about the frontier. He wrote a 30-page essay on Sitting Bull and



Evan S. Connell

— to shoot a portrait of him brandishing a rifle.

The image is almost laughably contrary to Connell's subdued nature. He approached the story of Custer who won his stars as a general in the U.S. Civil War, then reverted to the rank of lieutenant colonel (not as an aficionado of the Indian wars, but as a writer bringing novelist skills to a work of nonfiction). His book is most notable for its ironical voice and its eye for detail — Custer marching into one battle with a 16-man band on white horses; an Indian chief who is fearless in battle but terrified of a rudimentary telephone.

"There are two explanations for writing the book," the 60-year-old Connell said in a recent interview. "Just about all the kids in this country grew up on cowboys and Indians. Maybe now it's 'Star Wars,' but when I grew up in Kansas City you could send in box tops, from Quaker Oats, I think, and get something like a color picture of Sitting Bull."

"As far as this project goes, a few years ago I was sitting in a saloon wondering what to write next. I didn't have any ideas for a novel, and for years whenever I couldn't manufacture something successful, I simply worked on a subject that interested me. And the Old West came to mind."

Connell originally envisioned a book of essays about the frontier. He wrote a 30-page essay on Sitting Bull and

the Kid, then went on to Custer and the Little Bighorn. Before long, that chapter had grown to nearly 90 pages. "At that point, I had to make a decision," Connell said. "I gave up the original idea and went with Custer."

The research and writing consumed four years. Connell read dozens of books about Custer and the Indian campaigns, corresponded with two Little Bighorn experts, John M. Carroll and Charles K. Mills, and contacted libraries and historical societies from California to Kentucky. Four times he visited the site of Custer's catastrophe.

"I was absolutely fascinated by the detail," Connell said. "Not so much what is found in government reports as what turns up in diaries. The enlisted men, people you wouldn't expect it from, some wonderful prose. It's all bizarre and very human."

"I remember being surprised to read about Major Reno charging on an Indian village with his men wearing straw hats. I think a lot of historians, if they find something funny, don't put it in. They think it all has to be serious, and their books are so deadly dull."

Beyond the humor, Connell also discovered the serious side of army life during the Indian campaigns — madness, suicide, desertion, maggot-infested provisions and an enormous naïveté among soldiers who had come from Eastern cities and never touched firearm before enlisting.

As for their controversial lead-

er, Connell said: "I regard Custer

as a professional soldier. He was a field commander, not someone

making policy. He did his job fearlessly. People were always accusing him of being impetuous. And I would agree with that, although Custer himself wouldn't. He got the job done, but apparently at a high cost to his own men sometimes."

Connell also did extensive research on the Indian side of the story. He found many interviews with veterans of Little Bighorn, some of whom lived into the mid-20th century. From their accounts and from secondary sources, he put together portraits of chiefs such as Sitting Bull and

—



George Armstrong Custer

Crazy Horse, elaborate descriptions of the Sun Dance ceremony and scalping techniques, and a picture of Indians angered as much by deceitful traders and disease-bearing settlers as by the broad designs of Manifest Destiny.

For all of Connell's faith in his arrest, the publishing industry largely disagreed. But the book's subsequent success does not surprise its author.

"I always thought it was a pretty wild story," Connell said. "I had a feeling that since I found it so intensely interesting other people would, too."

**Bighorn Survey Planned**

Archaeologists and volunteers plan the first survey of a secondary battleground in the Indian wars to learn more about the Battle of the Little Bighorn, United Press International reported.

More than 250 people have volunteered to work with scientists in the five-week survey beginning in May, according to Neil Mangum, the Custer Battleground National Monument historian.

Archaeologists and volunteers

last May found thousands of artifacts at the Custer Battleground, which had been nearly denuded by a grass fire in 1983. Among the finds were skeletal remains and hundreds of spent cartridges and shell casings.

The potential for finding more complete skeletal remains is very good there," Mangum said.

## PEOPLE

## Forman Heads Festival

The film director Milos Forman, whose hit movie "Amadeus" has been nominated for 11 Academy Awards, was named president of the 38th Cannes Film Festival, which will be held May 8-20. Forman, 52, who fled Czechoslovakia for the United States in 1968, won an Academy Award for his 1975 adaptation of "One Flew Over the Cuckoo's Nest."

have two other children, Matt, 14, and Jamie, 8. In the accident, Mandrell suffered a severe concussion and a broken leg and is still on crutches.

John R. Pierce of Stanford University and Russian-born Ephraim Katchalski-Katzir of Israel were chosen to receive the first Japan Prize for their scientific contributions to world peace, prize sponsors announced Friday. The Science and Technology Foundation, a private non-profit organization, said Pierce and Katchalski-Katzir will each be awarded citations, medals and a cash prize of 50 million yen (\$198,000). Katchalski-Katzir, 68, was selected for his accomplishments in the fields of biotechnology and immobilized enzymes, the foundation said. He is a professor at the Weizmann Institute and Tel Aviv University. Pierce, 74, was cited for his achievements in the field of information and communications, particularly in satellite communications technology. Pierce teaches at Stanford University as a honorary guest professor.

The singer Stevie Wonder says his arrest Thursday outside the South African Embassy in Washington was "my expression of love to all the people of South Africa who are against the barbaric policies of apartheid." Wonder arrived outside the embassy in a black limousine and left an hour later in a police car, one of 48 people arrested in the latest of daily protests against the South Africa's policies of racial segregation. . . . The UN Center Against Apartheid announced Thursday that country singer Kenny Rogers had been removed from a blacklist of entertainers and actors who have performed in South Africa. The center said it took the action because of a letter received from Rogers promising never to appear "in a nation where apartheid is in force."

A memorial to Lord Louis Mountbatten, murdered by Irish guerrillas in 1979, was unveiled at Westminster Abbey in London Wednesday. Mountbatten, last viceroy of India before independence and uncle of Queen Elizabeth, was blown up on board his boat off the Irish coast by a bomb. Prince Philip, the queen's husband and also a nephew of Mountbatten, dedicated the memorial to the earl and his wife, Edwina, who died in 1960.

A New Mexico marathon runner won the Empire State Building Run-Up for the third year in a row by sprinting 1,575 steps to the 86th floor of the New York landmark and then sang an Indian song. Al Waquia, who sometimes trains by running after animals on an Indian reservation, took first place in the stairwell race Thursday in 11 minutes, 42 seconds, but finished short of the 1981 record of 10:59.7. Janine Aiello, a substitute teacher from San Francisco, won first place in the women's division with a time of 13:14, breaking last year's record by 20 seconds.

Country music star Barbara Mandrell seriously injured in an automobile accident last September, is expecting her third child in October. "We are shocked, surprised and thrilled to death," she said in Nashville, Tennessee. "We've been through such serious hard times that it's nice to have some good news. We're overjoyed." Mandrell and her husband, Ken Dudley,

had been in an accident last September, and have been separated since. Mandrell, 29, was driving home from a concert in Atlanta when her car hit a tree. She was taken to a hospital in Atlanta and released the next day.

She was hospitalized again in September after a car accident in which she was involved in a head-on collision with another vehicle. She was released from the hospital and is recovering at home.

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## Even Connell: Custer's Latest Stand

By Samuel G. Freedman  
New York Times Service

**S**AUSALITO, California —

"Even now, after hundred years, his name alone will start an argument," Evan S. Connell writes of George Armstrong Custer in his book "Son of the Morning Star."

"More significant men of his time can be discussed without passion because they are inextricably woven into a tapestry of the past, but this hotspur refuses to die. He stands forever on that dusty Montana slope."

Custer stands forever between the covers of countless books as well, from the dime fiction of the 1880s to scholarly tomes today. This makes it more surprising that Connell's contribution to Little Bighorn literature has become a best-seller and a critical success.

The research and writing consumed four years. Connell read dozens of books about Custer and the Indian campaigns, corresponded with two Little Bighorn experts, John M. Carroll and Charles K. Mills, and contacted libraries and historical societies from California to Kentucky. Four times he visited the site of Custer's catastrophe.

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